THREE CENTS PER COPY.

RICHMOND, VA., SUNDAY, APRIL 17, 1892.

WHOLE NUMBER, 12,706.

## DISTRICT ELECTORS.

Suggestions as to a New Plan for Choosing President,

### LETTER FROM RAN TUCKER TO FITZ LEE

stitution Which Will Remedy Many Existing Evils.

LEXINGTON, Va., April 15, 1892. General Pitzhugh Lee: Dear General,-Some time ago I saw the ntterance of some views by you on the

idents of the United States. to part of the Constitution has realized enits so contrary to the purpose of its ramers as the method of presidential action. The Constitution has been hanged radically without amendment by

the States was counter-ir equi-pollency. The senti-was to be gathered from their

t the weight of that sentiment on, by their coequality. rom this statement that the from this statement that the he Constitution was two-fold. It did not intend to give the olutely to the colleges, but to enendont factors in the matter which, if it did not result in crity of all for some one man, litinately referred to the States

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK.

Seed I say that to-day New York dictions the nomination largely in the Demo-to-party, and in both parties? President of Yion-President must come from State. This is the argument.

Intelligible the desired of things is undesirable ultimately will be disastrous to our emcannot be denied. The remedy be found in an amendment of the stitution which shall break all the intelligible the shall break all the intelligible of every other district in large or ill States, and which in the voting of electors shall prevent the accomption of opinions of a minority by that of the crity of the electors so voting. Both less principles must be combined in it to a complete remedy—that is, sepadiatricts and the electors from them it is an independent units.

Imay be said that this is contrary to doctrine of States rights, in breaking he unity of a State in votcing its will, same objection might be made to the desired of the same substantially in both static wall.

numbers. The proposed amendment distributes the numerical force of a State, and provents its undue weight by denying to the bare majority of its numbers the unity of the State. Thus the influence of the small States as coequal with the large in the contingent mode of election provided for by the Constitution would be in some degree restored by the proposed amendment.

amendment.

This is not a new proposal. It is similar to one made by a Senate committee (Mr. Benton, chairman) in 1825-26. That dispensed with electors, but the people were to vote by districts, and the majority in the State could not destroy the vote by districts. The wissest statesmen of that day supported it: Macon, Van Buren, Hugh L. White, Benton, Findlay of Pennsylvania, Hayne of South Carolina, and Johnson of Keatucky. McDuffie and Benton renewed it in 1828 and Calhoun and Benton in 1844.

ADVANTAGES SUMMARIZED.

Let me summarize the advantages of some such scheme:

1. It insures a more just expression of public will by increasing the number of local centres of opinion. It is true that in each of these last a majority may constrain the minority, but by distribution of power between these localisms we increase largely the chance for the minority in the State to be heard through some of them. If the State votes solidly the minority cannot be heard—its voice is utterly suppressed. If it votes by districts, and each district voices its free sentiment, then diversity of opin-

sentiment into the wider and better exceletion by the colleges, that the state and esign of the Constitution has freatrated by an ultra-constitutional as subversive of the purpose of its dera and destructive of the legitimate in this great effice of the small soft the union.

A struction to the organism of one of party conventions.

A REMENDY FOR THE EVIL.

Bit State votes in proportion to its loss to the organism of one of party conventions.

A REMENDY FOR THE EVIL.

But the State does not act indebuty of the others, as the Constitution post but in one body with fall the interpretation of the others, as the Constitution post but in one body with fall the interpretation. The nominee of one or the instead of the President becomes the literature of the party, thus being secure of election, sections of the President becomes the in reality of the supremacy of the in reality of the supremacy of the solidarity of the supremacy of their will under the solid vote of the states contained may be read and not as colide. The convention in prevents the secondary mode of this in which States are coequal, and organism of the convention, the states are coequal, and organism of the convention, the states are coequal, and organism of the convention, the states are coequal, and organism of the convention, the states are coequal, and organism of the convention, the states are coequal, and organism of the convention, the states are coequal, and organism of the convention, the states are coequal, and organism of the convention, the states are coequal, and organism of the convention, the states are coequal, and organism of the convention, the states are coequal, and organism of the convention, the states are coequal, and organism of the convention, the states are coequal, and organism of the convention, the states are coequal, and the subject of the solidary of

Origin of an Old Phrase.

[Baltimore American.]

The phrase, "That beats Bob Tail," is not uncommon even now in many parts of the country, especially in the South. Its origin is traceable to a race which occurred about 1840, or shortly before that year, on the famous Fairfield track on the Mechanicsville turnpike, near Richmond, Va. In those days Bob Poindexter lived in Richmond. He was a sporting man, wore fine clothes, and owned a number of horses. Among his animals was one he named Pizarro, a plain bay gelding, with black mane and tail, the latter bobbed short. There was nothing extraordinary about the horse, and nobody looked upon him as a racer. But Poindexter took a notion that he could run. He used to drive Pizarro about Richmond hitched to a buggy. On the day that he was advertised to appear on the track a great crowd was present and the excitement ran high, for a good deal of money had been put up on other horses. To the astonismant of everybody Pizarro beat every horse on the track, and the people went fairly wild.

Bob-tailed Pizarro never made much of a record. He won two or three races and then went to pieces. For years afterwards when anything extraordinary happened in that section it was said of it, "That bears Bob Tail."

AROUND IN GOTHAM

Matters in the Metropolis as Seen by a Great Observer.

CHECKERED POLITICAL CAREER.

buted-Effect of the Excise Law.

[Correspondence of the Richmond Dispatch.]
New York, April 16.—A substantial-looking North-of-Ireland man who is known

by sight to very few Broadway prome

naders has attaching just now to his port-ly personality that liveliest of all "con-

A Company of the Comp temporaneous human interests," the force-fulness of leadership. By the results he has accomplished John Y. McKane is an actor of national importance on the stage of public affairs. He has, to begin with. section the constitution has been seeded for the section of presidential calculations of the section of the constitution of the section of the constitution of the section of the section

was so impudent in its conception and storm of indignation throughout the country, and particularly in New Jersey, and the Governor, as much as he would have liked to see the bill become a law, did not dare affix his signature to it. It would have meant his political death, and it is not at all assured that his temporizing with the boodlers has not already laid him upon the shelf for damaged goods. Whatever the Legislature may do for him in the way of furthering his ambition to achieve the United States senatorship, it is generally believed that the people of the State will be slow to again honor him with any important office. His election to the Senate would not be a vindication, as the public has a very clear understanding as to the manner in which these things are accomplished. A breeze that blows over the Hudson is to the effect that he will repair his shattered fences and make a determined effort to slip into the senatorial vacancy which occurs next year, but even if he succeeds—and his chances may be considered fair—it will, for the reason stated, avail him nothing as a vindication. Another man who has been badly crippled by this attempted legislation is Mr. McLeod, president of the Reading road. When he consummated the deal by which the Reading, Lehich Valley and Jersey Central was consolidated he was hailed as a great captain of inance, but less glory attaches to his name now. Men are not always honored for accomplishing that which the law regards as shady, and this Reading deal is decidedly of that character. It all goes to show that public sentiments shill capable or being aroused to healthy, action—afect that corporationists should take careful note of. It is more or less important.

WILL THET GET THE BOODLE?

Now that Governor Abbett has vetoed the bill which the New Jersey Legislature was paid to pass, the highly-important duestion arises, will the members who were corrupted into voting for it get the moment he got the opportunity. But he has not signael it, The protest of the public was not foresc

A moral wave is a phenomenon of such frequent occurrence in New York that it mad us quite unprepared for it. That first sai flunday, according to Parkhurst, then the drinking places were closed, fell pen the chirsty with all the unexpecteding of twins. It is true that on the precous Baturday many of the saloons prominity displayed this admonitory legand.

TIME FOR FLOWERS.

man could not fail to see it when be to seed off his vesperian cup: and yet very few drain in—that is to say, realized—its drain dimport. But the deep significance of its flashed upon them when they called en Sunday morning before going to church and found no welcozing side door, as formerly. Not a side door, nor even beck door, for miles, on that awfull Sunday morning, could be induced to crook its pregnant hinges that thrift might follow to the proprietor. The streets were filled with men wild with thirst, and although they went hither and thither and retraced their steps from thither to hither, with short dashes up alleys, no door could be found to yield either to the soft and seductive knock or the plaintive and piscous whistle. It was then that all remembered the "word to the wise" and the kindly Saturday admonition to "full your flask to night." But memory is no comfort when it comes with a "mocking laugh. This moral wave did not extend across the East moral wave did not extend scross the East sunday and blessed the name of Brooklyn. And yet, with all this sudden enforcement of the excise law, there was not a hotel or restaurant in the city that did not sell liquot to every human being willing to sit in a chair and nibble bit of cracker and chaese. It has been belif or cracker and chaese. It has been held by our courts that a man holding a hotel-license has a right to sell refreshments to his guests. By simply taking a seat at a table upon which a few visads are spread the thirsty man becomes a guest. It is this hypocritical pretence and sneaking evasion of the law that will bring all efforts in the way of temperance reform into contempt.

Even the shop-windows, now so artistic in their allurement, depend upon the rarest blossom for their finest effects in display. The newest fad in Fifth-Avenue millimers' shops shows one or two exquisite hats or bonnets, while the rest of the space is taken up with a profusion of cut flowers. But the plate-glass view which attracts the most attention there at present is sumply a large white hat under whose spacious brim nestle two perfect pink roses; a white carriage-wrap, with a single pink rose pinned near the neck, and between the two a large basket of pink roses tied with a profusion of white ribbon. The effect is the par excellence of French art and taste, and the question is which roses do art, and which do nature claim. In wicked Chicago, where, if the shops do not "keep open," like the theatres, on Sunday, they are sure to have an unusual window exhibit, so that the day will not be altogether "kept," and to their notion entirely lost. The jewellers pay most attention to dainty effects. The "Sunday dress" of one huge window has solely diamonds sparkling upon an immaculate ground of soft cotton-batting, while land at random in among the glistening dewdrop gems were the rarest natural roses, with an occasional jem land to sparkle on a curled pink petal.

The Leap-Year charity ball, which was planned for the 29th of April, has been

what I was born on the 12th day of June, 1787.

Were you born in this county? I asked. Yes, he replied, I was born and reared not more than seven miles from this place. Whom did you marry?

Elizabeth Embrey, seventy years ago. How many children have you?
I have seven living and two dead. Five are married—and one sou and one daughter are with me.

What has been your occupation?
I have always followed farming, and as old as I am my son and I shucked and housed nearly 100 barrels of corn last fail. Besides, I cut nearly all the wood, until I was taken with the grip in January last. Since then I have been confined to my room.

Were you in the war of 1812?

No; myself and others were drafted and were ready to start, when there came an order that we were not wanted, and I tell you I was mighty glad to have such good news.

Were you ever on the cars or on a steam—

No. I never was; that is, to ride on them. I never was fifty miles from home in all of my life.

What cities have you visited?
Fredericksburg and our county-seat, Warrenton, are all that I ever saw.

Were you ever on a jury?
No. I never was.

Were you ever on a witness-stand?
No, sir. I never had a case in court in my life, though I have been to see other persons' cases tried. Nor was I ever called upon to testify between my neighbors.

Who was the first President for whom you voted?
I don't recollect, but I always voted with the Democrats, and I intend to do so this fall if I have to be carried to the polls.

Were you ever a whiskey-drinker?
Oh, yes! I was and I would drink it now if I could get it, but I never was drunk. to say drunk, more than once or twice in my life. I always made it a rule to take my dram and I knew when I had enough.

Did you suffer much loss during the late war between the States?

By the Yankses? Yes. They took nearly everything of mine that they could lay their hands upon.

After a chat on many other topics, the old man and I parted, and I submit that I have shown that Fauquier is entitled to the honor of having "the oldest inhabitant."

Her Test.

with an occasional jem laid to sparkle on a curled pink petal.

The Leap-Year charity ball, which was planned for the 29th of April, has been abandoned as a voluntary mark of respect to the memory of Mrs. Philip Haxall, whom society mourns too much to yet give any thought to general festivities.

One of the most interesting social events of the near future will be the marriage of Mias Margaret McIntosh, daughter of Colonel D. G. M.Intosh, of Baltimore, to Mr. William Wailer Morton, a widely-known and popular young society and businessman of Richmond. The bride to be is one of the most charming guests that our city ever welcomed, and such happy familiarity with her sweet and womanly attractions makes it astill greater pleasure to welcome her as one of Richmond's own fair daughters in the future. The ceremony will take place at half-past 12 o'clock on Wednesday, April 27th, at Trinity church, Towson, which is one of the fashionable suburbs of Baltimore. A special train will carry the guests out to the happy occasion and after the ceremony a breakfast will be given at the home of the bride. A number of Richmond people will go on to be present at the event—Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Morton, Miss Morton, General and Mrs. Joseph R. Anderson, and several others.

On the evening of April 29th, at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas L. Alfriend, Miss Mary Alfriend will be married to Mr. Lafferty, of Chicago. It is with great regret that Richmond gives up one of her fairest and most attractive young ladies.

Misses Mannie and Virgie Archer will go to Baltimore next week for a short visit.

Miss Netts Potts has returned from a charming visit to Atlanta.

Mrs. P. H. Mayo is in Raleigh visiting her daughter, Mrs. Cameron.

Mrs. Catesby Jones, of Lynchburg, is the guest of her saster, on Second street.

Misses Marion and Kate Harris are at home for the Easter holidays.

be poisoned by the police, but do not let the dog-wagou parade our streets again with such a pitiable sight as has been seen in years past, which could certainly be called crucity to animals.

"A FAIRND TO THE DOGS."

Well, "dog-catching" may be crucity to animals, but people are entitled to some consideration too.

onsideration too. The city is full of curs that make the

The city is full of curs that make the nights hideous in some neighborhoods. They should be gotten rid of—the more decently the better.

We do not care whether they are shot, "electrocuted," hanged, chloroformed, or felled; but we should object to the use of poison where it could remain on the ground and possibly by taken up by chil-

Dogs are entitled to consideration, but not to more than is given to sick and ner-yous men and women and children.

Cleveland Not Available.

[Blackstone Courier.]
Judge Waller R. Staples has an interriew in last Sunday's Bichmond DESPATCH.
In which he gives many sound reasons
why Mr. Cleveland should not receive





M. D. Lane, Devercaux, Ga., writes: "One summer, several years ago, while railroading in Mississippi, I became badly affected with malarial blood-poison that impaired my health for more than two years. Several offensive ulcers appeared on my legs, and nothing seemed to give permanent relief until I took six bottles of Botanic Blood Balm, which cared me entirely."

G. W. Chandler, Red Fork, Ark., writes: "I was so weak that it was only with great effort what I could do anything. I used several bottles of Botanic Blood Balm, and can now do a good day's work."

Walter Bridges, Athens, Tenn., writes: "For six years I had been afflicted with running sores and an enlargement of the bone in my leg. I tried everything I heard of without any permanent benefit until Botanic Blood Balm was recommended to me. After using six bottles that I have ever been. I send this testimonial unsolicited, because I want others to be benefited."

ap 8-Su&Wim



COLORLESS AS LIGHT ITSELF.

(From ex-Governor Ireland, of Texas.)

Mr. A. K. Hawkes:

Dear Sir,—It gives me pleasure to say that I have been using your glasses for some time past with much satisfaction. For clearness, softness, and for all purposes intended, they are not surpassed by any that I have ever worn. I would recommend them to all who want a superior glass. Respectfully yours.

[From the ex-Governor of Arkansas.]

Having used A. K. Hawkes's New Crystallized Lenses for some mouths, I have found them the finest glasses I ever used. Strony P. Hughts, ex-Governor of Arkansas.

All eyes fitted and the fit guaranteed at the drugstore of

R. G. CABELL, Jr., & CO.,

RICHMOND. A. K. HAWKES, MANUFACTURING OPTICIAN.
Lens-Grinding Plant, 19 Decitur street
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ATLANTA, GA.

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# TOBACCO, THE VERY BEST CHEW.

Uniform Standard and Absolutely Perfect

IS USED EVERYWHERE.



NUAL STATEMENT FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING THE 31ST DAY OF DECEMBER, 1891, OF THE ACTUAL CONDITION OF THE NEW YORK LIFE-INSURANCE COMPANY, ORGANIZED UNDER THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK, MADE TO THE AUDITOR OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS FOR THE COMMONWEALTH OF YIRGINIA, PURSUANT TO THE CODE OF VIRGINIA, CHAPTER 53, SECTIONS 1280 AND 1283, REGULATING THE REPORTS OF INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Name of the company in full—New York Life-Insurance Company.
Home or principal office of said company—346 and 348 Broadway, New York city.
Character of the company—whether life, accident, casualty, co-operative association, ood, live-stock, or any other association insuring life—Life insurance.
President—John A. McCall.
Vice-President—Herry Tuckle.
Secretary—Charles C. Whitney.
Actuary—Rufus W. Werss.
Organized and incorporated—1841
Commenced business—1845.
Name of the general agent for Virginia—J. E. Jacobs.
Residence of the general agent for Virginia—Baltimore, Md.
Attorney to accept service—Charles R. Wortham, Richmond, Va.

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\$ 57,956 37

STATE OF New YORK, COUNTY OF New YORK—88.:

Be it remembered, that on the 2d day of March, 1892, at the city aforesaid, before me, Hanney P. STANFORD, notary public resident in the safd city, duly commissioned and qualified by the executive authority, and under the laws of the State of New York, to take acknowledgment of deeds, &c., to be used or recorded therein, personally appeared Join A. McCall, president, and Ruffus W. Weres, actuary, of the New York Life-Insurance Company of New York, who being duly sworn, depose, and say, and each for himself says, that they are the above-described officers of the said company, and that the foregoing is a true and correct statement of the actual condition of said organization on the last day of its fiscal year—to wit, the 31st day of December, 1891—according to the best of their knowledge, information, and belief, respectively.

[SEAL] on the 2d day of March, 1892:

[Mh 13-Su61]

[Mh 13-Su61]



P. O. BOX 921. RICHMOND, VA. (se 16-Tu, Thá Suly)

William Daffron, 430, 1436, and 1438 MAIN and 22 GOV-

ERNOR STREETS, RICHMOND, VA. this House Took All the Premiums on Furniture at the State Fair. FURNITURE!

THE LARGEST AND MOST COMPLETE ES-TABLISHMENTS IN THE CITY. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

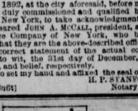
Orders by mail promptly attended to WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED

OF Gentlemen's Suits FOR SPRING AND SUMMER WEAR,

which we offer on INSTALMENT at CASH PRICES in connection with our FURNITURE and HOUSEHOLD SPECIALTIES.

Also, a full line of VELVET, TAPESTRY, and INGRAIN CARPETS just arrived—cash or in-

HASKELL & HATTON, 207 east Broad street. PEN TUESDAY AND SATURDAY NIGHTS.
(fe 7-eod3m)



Sick Headache and relieve all the troub dent to a bilious state of the system. Dizamess, Nutsea. Drowniness, Distres eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While the remarkable success has been shown in

Headache, yet Cartun's Little Little Pitta are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

HEAD

Ache they would be almost priceless to these

Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head.

A CHE

Is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.

CANTEN'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make

Small Pill. Small Doss. Small Price.

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